

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. V.]

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1805.

[No. 1410.]

## Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, **RUM**

In hds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes, Gin in pipes and bls. Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls. Sugar in hds, tierces and bls. Chocolate White and brown Soap and Mould and dipt Candles Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars, Figs in kegs and frails, Queen's Ware in crates, **HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,** &c. ALSO, A Variety of **DRY GOODS,** among which are

Cloths, Coatings, Kersemeres, Duffs, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons, Soggs, Elasticks, blue Friezes, Calmancoes, Ruffels, Yarn Stockings, Chintzes and Calicoes, Irish Linens, Silks do. Onaburgs and Tickenburgs, Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs, India Muslins and Table Cloths, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, Colored Threads, Hats and sundry other articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

## PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, from James Davidson to the subscriber, for securing the payment of thirteen hundred dollars to Joseph Thomas and Fish Raxon, will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the premises, on SATURDAY the 24th day of October next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, a HOUSE and LOT, on Prince-street, between Water and Fairfax-streets, late occupied by the said James Davidson as a tavern. The House is large and commodious, and is in a part of the town well calculated for business of any kind—and the sale will positively take place.

G. Deneale, Trustee.

**JUST RECEIVED,** A few chests Young Hyson and Imperial Teas.

Mould, Tallow, and Spermaceti Candles, of nice quality;

For Sale, by John G. Ladd.

**FOR SALE,** A likely NEGRO Boy, about 12 or 15 years old.

Enquire of the Printer.

## GUNPOWDER.

Just received, and for sale by the subscribers, 15 quarter-casks F and FF Belona Gunpowder, of a superior quality.

**ALSO,** 25 chests Young Hyson Tea, 30 barrels New-England Rum, 10 hogsheads Molasses, 10 quarter-casks Malaga Wine, 3 trunks mens' coarse Shoes—and A quantity Plaster Paris.

LAWRASON & FOWLE.

**Wanted to Purchase,** 50 well seasoned Locust or Cedar Posts, and 250 stout Chestnut RAILS. Apply to the Printer.

**Mackarel & Whiskey.**

40 barrels of MACKAREL just received, per schooner Hiram, from Rhode-Island: ALSO, 35 barrels strong proof RYE WHISKEY—

30 kegs manufactured James-River TOBACCO, of a guaranteed good. These articles will be sold low. Apply to John & Thomas Vowell.

**TO RENT,** A convenient two-story Brick-house

on Wilkes street, opposite Capt. George Slacum's. For terms apply to John C. Vowell.

## WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN, who has been regularly bred to the Dry Good business. To such a one coming well recommended, a liberal salary will be given. Apply to THE PRINTER. Sept. 25.

## A GARDENER WANTED.

A GARDENER, who can bring testimonials of good character, and skill in his profession, will meet with immediate employment and liberal wages. A German with a wife who understands spinning and the care of a dairy would be preferred. He is wanted to reside on a farm two miles from Alexandria—Application may be made to Dr. STEWART, Aspirant Hall. Sept. 25.

Alexander Smith & Son Have just received from on board the brig Maria, from Lisbon,

72 boxes of LEMONS, In uncommon good order.

They also keep, as usual, Sugar, in hds. and barrels Jamaica Rum, in hds. Loaf and Lump Sugar New-England Rum, in barrels Salt, of different kinds Imperial and Young Hyson Teas Whiskey, by the hhd. and barrel And other GROCERIES, as usual; all of which they will sell low for cash, or exchange for country produce.

N. B. We also continue to keep a complete assortment of BOLTING CLOTHS, and select the best FLOUR for family use, and will give the highest price for FLAX-SEED. September 19.

## NOTICE.

THE late Copartnership of Bennett & Watts, is dissolved by mutual consent, on the 31st of August last. All those indebted, will please make payment to Charles Bennett, to whom the debts are assigned, and those having claims will apply to him for payment.

Charles Bennett, John Watts.

September 16.

**Jamaica Rum for Sale.** FOR SALE, A few puncheons 4th proof Jamaica Rum.

James Sanderfon.

August 26.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the town of PROVIDENCE, having thought it expedient to postpone the Sale of the several LOTS in the said town, advertised for sale on this day, until MONDAY the 21st day of October next—Notice therefore is given, That the said Trustees will, on that day, proceed to expose to PUBLIC SALE, for ready money, the several LOTS in the said town, agreeable to the act of assembly establishing the same.

Charles Little, W. Payne, Richard Fitzhugh, H. Gunnel, jun. Wm. Middleton, Daniel McChichester, Francis Coffey, Daniel Lewis, John C. Hunter.

Monday, the 19th day of August, 1805.

**FOR SALE,** IN PRINCE-WILLIAM COUNTY, Neabco Furnace, and its Appurtenances, with 4 or 5000 acres of Land adjoining.

NEAR the town of Dumfries, and within four miles of the Potomac. The soil is generally adapted to the produce of small grain—and, it is considerable for one purchaser, will be laid off in lots suitable for small farms. A description of the land is thought unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will, no doubt, first view it. The payments required will be one-third cash, and the balance in two annual instalments, to be secured by a mortgage on the land, and no deed will be made until the last payment is complied with. Any person wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Mr. Thomas T. Page, living near the premises; who is fully authorized by me, to sell the whole or any part.

John Tayloe.

Mount Airy, August 12. N. B. A valuable Mine Bank, Maryland, may be had with the Furnace.

## For Freight, or Charter,



THE NEW SHIP **RHODA & BETSEY** ELIAS TENNY, MASTER;

Burthen 230 tons, she has performed only one voyage to Europe, is now in perfect staunch order, commodious for passengers and a first rate sailer, ready to be ordered here in a few days, on application to John G. Ladd.

September 24.

## For Freight or Charter,



The substantial, fast sailing SHIP **William and John,** Thomas Woodhouse, Master;

Carries 350 hogsheads of tobacco, or 2300 barrels of flour. Apply to the Master on board, or

James Patton, Who has for Sale,

Cogniac Brandy, 4th proof, old, and of good flavor

Jamaica Spirit, in puncheons Molasses, in hogsheads

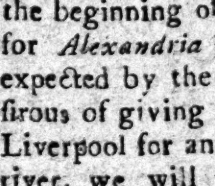
A pipe of Old London particular Madeira Wine

Muscovado Sugar, in hds. and bls. New-York prime Beef and Pork

Loaf Sugar, in hds. Cadiz Salt

Coffey, in bags

September 17.



SHIP **UNITED STATES,** J. M. SPEAKE,

Arrived at Liverpool, in perfect safety, after a passage of 26 days; and expected to sail about the beginning of August, with FALL GOODS, for Alexandria and Georgetown. She may be expected by the 20th instant, and as we are desirous of giving her dispatch so as to place her at Liverpool for an early ship next spring, for this river, we will either charter, or take in part freight to a convenient port in France, or to Cowes and a Market, or LIVERPOOL DIRECT. Apply to

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

September 14.

## PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of the United States for the fifth circuit in the Virginia district, pronounced at the May term, 1803, in behalf of ROBERT BIRD against Joseph Watson and John Love; will be sold to the highest bidder for ready money,

**AN ESTATE or PLANTATION,** in the county of Prince William, called Buckland—and one in the county of Westmoreland, called Chantilly; for the purpose of raising the sum of twelve thousand dollars with interest thereon, to be computed after the rate of five per centum per annum, from the 10th day of November, 1795; and the further sum of nine thousand four hundred and fifty four dollars and eighty eight cents, with like interest, to be computed from the 10th day of May, 1798.

The sale of the above-mentioned estates will be made on the premises; that of Buckland to take place on the 14th day of October next—from which only the sum of eight thousand three hundred and forty-six dollars, with interest, at six per centum per annum, to be computed from the 25th day of July, 1797, and the expense of sale thereof is to be raised, and the residue from that called Chantilly, the sale of which will take place on the 16th day of the same month.

Benjamin Mosby, D. M.

FOR Joseph Scott, M. V. D.

September 5.

## Mutual Insurance Office.

RICHMOND, Sept. 5th, 1805.

THE members of the Mutual Insurance Company against Fire on Goods and Furniture in the State of Virginia, are hereby notified that a second full quota is found to be necessary, and is hereby called for, to be paid by each member of this company to the cashier-general on or before the first day of October next.

The members of this company will be pleased to take notice, that all who fail to comply with this requisition will cease to be insured after the day fixed on for the payment of the said quota until payment is made. And in order to place this institution on a respectable footing, it is deemed necessary to motion immediately against all delinquents—so that no indulgence need be expected after the first day of October next.

Benjamin DuVal, President.

PRINTING, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

## Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of Joseph Riddle & Co. of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers, JOSEPH RIDDLE, or JAMES DALL, of Baltimore.

September 18.

## RYE WHISKEY.

50 barrels strong and fine flavored Rye Whiskey,

A few hogsheads prime retailing Molasses, 20 1-lb chests Young Hyson Tea, of a very superior quality,

Assorted Patent Shot, and a variety of British Gunpowder, from F to treble barrel—with a general assortment of Liquors and Groceries—

FOR SALE, by Mandeville & Jamison.

September 18.

## Ground-Rents for Sale.

ON THURSDAY, the 4th day of October next, between the hours of twelve and one, will be sold, to the highest bidder, for ready money, at the Coffee-House, two several Ground-Rents, secured by valuable LOTS in this town, for £.20 17 3 Virginia Currency.

J. H. Hooe, Assignee of the estate of John Gill—a Larkmont.

September 5.

## FOR SALE, A few likely NEGROES.

For terms, apply to BENJAMIN DULANY,

Who will offer at Public Sale, on the first of November next, at his plantation near the Falls Church,

All his Stock & Farming Utensils, of every description,

On a credit of 6 months—the purchasers giving bond with good security for the payment.

September 5.

## NOTICE.

The subscriber, administrator to the estate and effects of Eugene Hanly, deceased, requests all persons who have claims against the estate, to bring them forward, legally authenticated, for settlement; and those indebted will please to make immediate payment.

William Oxley.

August 14.

## LAND for SALE.

I have about 1000 acres of Land, equal to any in the State of Kentucky, lying near Lexington, which I will sell a great bargain; the title indisputable, and an old military doc. The terms of the sale will be made low, and a very lengthy credit given on a considerable part of the purchase money. Those gentlemen who intend to settle in the State, and who wish to purchase, may find it their interest to call upon me. I have the certificate of the hon. John Brackenridge, Esq. and others, showing the title, situation, quality, quantity and value of this property.

John Luke.

August 5.

## Forty Dollars Reward,

For apprehending and securing in any gaol in the United States, so that I get him again; **NEGRO ABNER;**

He is a stout, strong, and active fellow; understands plantation business well and is a good shoemaker; he is about 32 years old, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; he has some old scars from a whip which he received seventeen years ago for running away; he has been my property ever since and I do not recollect that he has ever been corrected since, although often delinquent; he has a mother in Fauquier county, Virginia, the property of Mr. John Brown, and I have been informed he was seen on the road enquiring for said place, with a pass setting forth that he was a free man, and my name affixed to some of them, all of which are forgeries; and I will give a further reward of Forty Dollars to any person that will inform me of the person or persons guilty of the forgery, provided they are convicted of the same. The above slave went off 28th July, 1805.

THOMAS WEST;

August 14.



## THE LATE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

After stating the particulars of the late action between the British fleet under admiral Calder, and the French and Spanish combined fleet, Bell's Messenger, of the 4th August, remarks:

We must here be somewhat technical, in order to explain to our readers the general method of sea engagements. Truisms are sometimes necessary, and we hope to escape ridicule in stating a self evident thing, that all ships must be, as to each other, windward or leeward, and in their tacks, either starboard or larboard. A fleet to windward has invariably borne down in a slanting line on another to leeward, each ship in a line abreast of the other, till they brought up within a proper distance for a close and general engagement from van to rear. A fleet to leeward, therefore, desirous to avoid a general engagement has full leisure to disable a windward fleet during its approach to battle; and when the latter has assumed a situation for close encounter, the former might bear away at intervals, whilst enveloped with smoke; or, by making more sail, might shoot ahead, and pour its whole fire into the opposite van, as it passed and wore in succession to form a new line to leeward on the opposite tack.

The mystery of the French tactics was formerly no more than this; they never made an attack, but always courted a leeward situation; they have thus invariably disabled the British fleets in coming down to action, and, upon seeing it disabled, have made sail and demolished the van in passing, keeping clear of close engagement, and never lying ship abreast; on the other hand, the British, from an irresistible desire of attack, have as constantly courted the windward position; have had their ships constantly disabled and separated, and have never been able to close with the enemy, or make a capture.

Such was the system by which the French succeeded from the naval engagement with admiral Byng, in the Mediterranean, 1756, to the encounter with admiral Greaves, off the Chesapeake, 1781. In admiral Byron's engagement off Grenada, our fleet bore down to windward whilst the enemy, bearing away, prevented an attack upon their rear, or a close engagement in the van, our headmost ships were either disabled in making the attack, as they received the whole fire of the enemy's line, as each ship of the latter passed and wore in succession, in order to form to leeward upon the opposite tack. The French adhered so closely to this system, that, to avoid all chance of close or general engagement, they forbore even to intercept our disabled ships which had necessarily fallen to leeward.

Such was the superiority of the enemy's tactics, that till the year 1782, above thirty years passed without any conspicuous naval victory; ship indeed engaging with ship, the British always succeeded; but the advantage was never extended to general engagement. Rodney set the first example of an attack to leeward and cutting off the line; since then, in all general battles, we have uniformly triumphed.

Rodney opened a new era, and with the exception of the battle of the Nile, where the French fleet was at anchor, the same manœuvre of attacking to leeward, and cutting the line, have uniformly succeeded. In lord Howe's victory, the signal was given [the first we believe that was ever given, for Rodney's was rather accident than design] for the British fleet to leeward to tack successively and cut the line; the two fleets were instantly intermixed, the battle was that of ship to ship, and the event was evidence of the skill of the attack; indeed so sensible were the French of the cause of our victory, that the convention passed a decree of death against that captain who should ever suffer the line to be cut.

Lord St. Vincent, indeed, disregarded the regular system from having greater advantages in varying his plan of attack; but lord Duncan, in the victory off Camperdown, cut the Dutch line immediately in the centre.

Such being the approved system of tactics, and the invariable success of adopting them, it is asked, did sir Robert Calder conform to them? Had he or had he not the opportunity of applying them, or did he reject them from choice?

At noon, on the 22d July, our gallant admiral discovered the combined fleet to windward; he immediately concerted his plan of attack—indeed but one plan presented itself. Having made signals for the closest order, he bore down upon the enemy, and upon closing with them, made the signal for attacking the centre. When he had reached their rear, he tacked his ships in succession, evidently meaning to intercept them, and bring on a close engagement

of ship to ship. It was impossible to devise a plan of attack more promising; we venture to pronounce lord Nelson would have done the same—Lord St. Vincent did the same—When that illustrious man perceived the Spanish fleet to windward, consisting of twenty-seven sail of the line, he instantly cut off a division of it, though he could not bring on a general engagement, as the enemy, in great trepidation, chose rather to fly, than to succour any part of their squadron. "When I had reached their rear," says sir Robert, "I tacked the squadron in succession; this brought me close up under their lee, and when our headmost ships had reached their centre, the enemy were tacking in succession; this obliged me again to make the same manœuvre, by which I brought on an action of four hours, when I found it necessary to bring too the squadron, to secure the two captured ships."

Sir Robert then proceeds to observe, which is a perfect vindication of his not being able to do more, that the enemy had every advantage of wind and weather; that the fog was so great that he could scarcely perceive the ships ahead or astern of him; this rendered it impossible to take advantage of the enemy by proper signals; "had the weather," he continues "been more favorable, I am led to believe, the victory would have been more complete."

In many of the accounts we have received, it is positively stated, that the British ships twice or thrice by mistake, fired into each other, and that five of the enemy were at once upon the Windsor. It is thus evident that not above two or three ships succeeded in passing the line of the enemy; the rest were prevented by not perceiving the signals and not knowing what impression the leading ships were making.

This is evident, from the circumstance of some ships having suffered greatly, and some triflingly; the fact is, the line can scarcely be said to have been cut at all; the fleets indeed, passed each other upon opposite tacks, but from the circumstances of the weather and the signals not being noticed, the British fleets were never able to form a new line to leeward, or, in returning on the contrary tack, to rake the enemy as each ship passed. Every advantage therefore of cutting the line, in a leeward attack was lost to sir Robert Calder, because his ships could not act under his superintendence, or, with that unanimity of attack which alone can lead to decisive victory, and which must ever depend on a quick perception, and obedience of signals in each ship.

In respect to the admiral's terminating the engagement, in order to cover the two prizes, lieutenant Nicholson's account is more satisfactory.

He says, "the two ships which had struck were dropping fast to leeward, and the enemy by a successful manœuvre, might easily have recovered possession of them, if our squadron had not brought to in order to cover them."

From the New England Palladium.  
INSURRECTION AT ALGIERS.

We have accounts by the way of Salem, of an important insurrection in Algiers, and that it continued to rage on the 3d of July.

A Bordeaux paper of the 1st of August, received by captain Bradford, contains the following article:

Translated for the Palladium.

ALGIERS, July 4.

No favorite, not even a Turk, ever enjoyed an influence over any Dey equal to that which the Jew Naftali Busnah had acquired over the present. He treated directly with the agents of the different powers, and suffered them not to approach the prince, whom he deceived, day and night, by means of his creatures, and whom he governed entirely by means of satisfying all his whims. Busnah distributed places; he created and disposed the bays or governors of provinces, with whom he always kept up a private correspondence; he fixed the sums they were to send to the dey; he held the keys of the Khazna; he had monopolized all commerce, and suffered no competition; he governed the marine of Algiers, and that of all other ports of the kingdom; the corsairs sailed only when he judged it expedient, and directed their courses according to advices received by him from Europe, where he had numerous correspondents; he took possession of all prizes, without allowing them to be sold at auction; he, in short, violated, all the ancient customs which are here sacred laws. This system was supported by tyranny, mixed with the most notorious meanness, but joined with much courage. A conspiracy was formed against the government four years ago. A price was set upon Busnah's head and the pillage

of his stores proclaimed. The prime minister had received, fifteen months ago, several strokes of the yataghan, eve at his post; the dey was attacked and dangerously wounded by four Turks; and Busnah was the object of these various outrages. Busnah himself, a year ago, had miraculously escaped two stabs of poignard, aimed at him by a Turk. He had not been terrified by any of these terrible warnings; he had paid no attention to the advice which had been given him; his insolence, on the contrary, had augmented and become, particularly for the last seven or eight months, insupportable.

BOSTON, September 23.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.—By the arrival, on Saturday evening last, of the ship Neptune, captain Scot, in 39 days from London, we have received papers one day, and Lloyd's list three days later than those received by the Sally, from London. From these dates we are enabled to add a few articles to our former stock of European intelligence.

LONDON, August 2—9.

The following article is now circulated on the continent, as comprehending the principal complaints alleged by the court of Vienna against the government of France, viz. "The occupation of Hanover, of the Papal states, and of the kingdom of Naples, as well as the Helvetic republic, contrary to the treaties of Ratisbon and Lunéville; the incorporation of Piedmont with the French empire; the invasion of the German empire by the seizure of the duke D'Enghien on the territory of the elector of Baden; the seizure of several islands on the Rhine, which, according to the treaty of Ratisbon, belonged to the German empire; the demand, or rather the threat, to occupy all the seaports of Dalmatia, and the *ci-devant* Venetian states, during the present war; the demand or menace to occupy the capital of the kingdom of Naples, all its forts and seaports; the occupation of all the seaports of the kingdom of Etruria; the incorporation of Parma and Plabence with France, contrary to the secret articles of the treaty of Lunéville; the imperious demands to the courts of Vienna and Naples to exclude all British and Russian ships from their respective harbors; the late imperious demand to occupy the seaports in the island of Sicily; the creation of a new kingdom in Italy, contrary to the secret articles of the treaty of Lunéville; the incorporation of Genoa with the French empire contrary to the secret articles of the treaty of Lunéville; the evasive and insolent answer given to the representations of count Cobentzel, ambassador from the emperor of Germany; and the insulting language held by the chief of the French government to all the representations of his majesty the emperor of Germany and Austria."

The promised commercial treaty between France and Switzerland has been abandoned; France objected to most of the terms proposed by the Commission of Zurich, as being contrary to the French laws, or injurious to the French trader; but, in fact, because they were calculated to rescue Switzerland from the wretchedness in which it is the policy of Bonaparte to keep her in order to reconcile her to the political change which await her government.

The Swiss, on their part, objected to such clauses of the French project as interfered with their custom houses, and which prohibited the importation of British goods. The consequences are that the trade and manufactures of that unfortunate country are nearly annihilated, unable to procure either the raw articles, or a market for their goods.

Yesterday we received some more French and Dutch papers; but none of them are of a more recent date than those which had previously reached town. They speak of the increased activity of the preparations in the ports of Holland for the invasion of England and of the fixed determination of Bonaparte to make the attempt, in order to compel us to conclude a separate peace; a determination which he means to carry into execution before any arrangements can be formed between this country and the powers of the Continent.

Dispatches having been received from Gibraltar, which mention that the expedition under the command of sir James Craig, had gone up the Mediterranean, it was supposed for Malta, under the protection of four sail of the line.

The combined fleet is stated to have specie to the amount of six millions sterling on board, chiefly in the three rezees and the galloon.

Marquis Cornwallis has by this time superseded Marquis Wellesley in the supreme government of India; the former is gone out specially commissioned to offer a gene-

ral pacific system to all the Indian powers, and is expected to return to Europe in a little more than two years.

The St. Rafael, of 84 guns, is by far the finest Spanish ship of the two prizes, and is almost a new ship. El Firma, of 74 guns, is about thirty years old, has had a thorough repair.

## THE INVASION.

London, August 10.—We have reason to believe that the intelligence lately received by government is such as to create a firm persuasion that the enemy will immediately attempt to invade this kingdom; their preparations are complete, and in the Texel the troops destined for the expedition are actually embarked, with all the artillery and stores, and we have no doubt are only waiting for a favorable opportunity to put to sea. It was, indeed, yesterday positively stated the Dutch fleet had sailed; but we have ascertained that the report was wholly unfounded. Admiral Russel sailed on Thursday to resume his station off the Texel. At so important a crisis we are happy to be enabled to state, that government has adopted every measure which prudence could suggest to defeat the daring designs of the enemy. Of the result of such an attempt we never entertained a doubt;—at the same time we should be sorry if confidence led to any relaxation in the necessary means of defence. It would be idle to deny that we have a most active and powerful enemy to contend against; that his means are great beyond all example; and that his enmity to this country is implacable. Our confidence is founded not upon any contempt of the enemy, but upon a knowledge of the skill, discipline, and courage of our fleets and armies, and upon the loyalty, unanimity and bravery of the people of these kingdoms.

The following circular letter was yesterday ordered to be sent to the commanders of the different volunteer corps throughout the kingdom.

(CIRCULAR)

SIR,

"In consequence of intelligence received by government, of the embarkation of large bodies of troops in Holland, of a fleet of men of war being ready to sail from thence, and of the increased preparations of the French at Boulogne and its neighborhood. I have received orders from his royal highness, the commander in chief, to direct the general officers and inspecting field officers attached to the volunteer corps to give notice to these corps of the possibility of their being speedily called upon for service; and also to suspend all furloughs for working during the harvest until further orders.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient, and most humble servant,

Harrington.

General Commanding the London district."

The Spaniards have begun forming two camps before Gibraltar, three miles distant—they have pitched upwards of five hundred tents, and they seem to have about three thousand men in their camps.

Government expect by the next arrival from the continent, intelligence which will ultimately determine the question of continental peace or war, and perhaps the duration of the present parliamentary recess.

Phymouth, August 8.

"A sloop is come up from Falmouth, by which it is learnt that a packet arrived from Lisbon in 7 days, and brings a report of a second battle, and that one of the enemy's ships had taken fire and blew up. The Spanish prisoners say, Villeneuve had sent all his fast sailing cutters and corvettes to the different French and Spanish ports, to apprehend the port Admirals where he was, and in what latitude he might be joined by any vessels that could escape his blockading squadrons."

An English paper mentions that some workmen employed in levelling White Chapel Mount, found under ground a silver snuff-box, supposed to have been made three hundred years before the discovery of tobacco.

September 24.

## NEUTRAL COMMERCE.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman in London, to his correspondent in this town, dated Aug. 10, 1805.

"On Monday next, 12th instant, a committee of the American merchants will wait on the ministers, respecting the detention of so many American vessels. Mr. Munroe is to have an interview with Lord Mulgrave on Tuesday."

"No order has been given to de-

tain as has been done in case of the Essex, Or one the captures."

FOR

By the arrival of the London, we have received to the 11th August. It is evident from the ons, that the British believe that the French preparations that the deem competent to and would soon make attempt.

An American ship to a British port on the supercargo informed haste, to avoid an emergency expected to be and troops had been transports, and were preparing to embark. The blockade of the ed by a British square. The purchase of Russia was made by amounting to about five millions sterling.

There were reported date of two fleets the 2d of August. was the anniversary the Nile.

The Spaniards had at Carthagena, on the repairing.

All the London port of Vigo could a section and shelter to nish ships, and that not have remained lo

It is a circumstance this country, that a perof of the Gauls s too well, in prejudi newly created subj endeavors to restrain in our funds or activities, have hitherto

The idea of a sudden cannot be long entertained, that the regard to the health of allow troops to pass were infected last y healthy, and vice versa.

Letters from Spain certain that the prevailed in that imported to Malaga. The rage for in formers" on the ques. A master brought forward by

Rumors of an e combined fleet and vail; but it appears nish fleet was spotted, of about the which put into Vig engagement must have day, it must, some other fleet, port, which it has to join admiral Vi

One of the vess combined fleet which the Firme; one of ken in that port and. Swifts are ships; two with t among those which in 1702.

## HARTFORD.

Information from state enables us to statement of the tives, which we b

County of Har

New

New

Fair

Win

Litt

Mid

Toll

## Federal m

Our gain since loss 10, making a We cannot o friends through ing the question w ses in Connecticut of our citizens t of the number of in the House in



system to all the Indian powers, elected to return to Europe in a ship of the Essex, Orne, which has occasioned the capture."

By the arrival of the ship Neptune, from London, we have received the papers of that city to the 11th Aug.

## FOREIGN.

### THE INVASION.

August 10.—We have reason to believe that the intelligence lately received is such as to create a firm belief that the enemy will immediately invade this kingdom; their preparations are complete, and in the Texel they are waiting for the expedition to be embarked, with all the artillery and troops we have no doubt are only waiting for a favorable opportunity to put to sea, indeed, yesterday positively Dutch fleet had sailed; but we are informed that the report was wholly untrue. Admiral Russel sailed on the 11th to resume his station off the Texel. The blockade of the Texel has been resumed by a British squadron. The purchase of Swedish Pomerania for Russia was made by England, at a price amounting to about the first vote of credit, five millions sterling—26,000,000 rix dollars.

There were reports in London at the last date of two fleets being seen engaged on the 2d of August. The first of August was the anniversary of Nelson's battle at the Nile.

The Spaniards had seven sail of the line at Carthage, on the first of July, and one repairing.

All the London editors agree, that the port of Vigo could afford no sufficient protection and shelter to the French and Spanish ships, and that therefore they could not have remained long at that place.

It is a circumstance highly flattering to this country, that although the little Emperor of the Gauls succeeds, in general, but too well, in prejudicing the minds of his newly created subjects against us, all his endeavors to restrain them from purchasing in our funds or adventuring in our lotteries, have hitherto proved ineffectual.

[London papers.]

The idea of a sudden attack on Gibraltar, cannot be long entertained, when it is considered, that the government, from the regard to the health of the country, will not allow troops to pass from provinces which were infected last year to those which were healthy, and vice versa.

Letters from Spain say, it has been ascertained that the malignant fever which prevailed in that kingdom last year was imported to Malaga from Vera Cruz.

The rage for introducing "infant performers" on the British stage, still continues. A master TOKELY has lately been brought forward by Mrs. Jordan.

Rumors of an engagement between the combined fleet and that of Nelson still prevail; but it appears that a French and Spanish fleet was spoken on the 13th of August, of about the same force as the fleet which put into Vigo. As the reported engagement must have taken place at an earlier day, it must, if true, have been with some other fleet, perhaps that from Rochefort, which it has been conjectured sailed to join admiral Villeneuve at sea.

One of the vessels taken from the combined fleet which lately put into Vigo, is the *Firme*; one of the same name was taken in that port in 1702. The *Berwick* and *Swiftsure* are two of Villeneuve's ships; two with the same names were among those which made the attack at Vigo in 1702.

HARTFORD, September 25.

Information from various parts of the state enables us to present the following statement of the election of Representatives, which we believe to be correct:

County of Hartford,	19	12
New-Haven,	13	9
New-London,	11	8
Fairfield,	12	16
Windham,	23	2
Litchfield,	35	4
Middlesex,	11	3
Lolland,	10	7
	134	61

Federal majority, 73

Our gain since last spring is 18 and our loss 10, making a balance of 8 in our favor.

We cannot omit to congratulate our friends through the state on the foregoing pleasing result. For the purpose of deciding the question whether democracy encroaches in Connecticut, we solicit the attention of our citizens to the following statement of the number of the democratic members in the House in the three last Legislatures.

In May 1804 there were 78  
In October 1804 63  
In May 1805 69  
In October 1805 there will be 61

While we indulge a sincere pleasure in observing the high and firm ground taken, and nobly maintained by the independent Freemen of this state, we ask sober men of all parties to look at Pennsylvania and New York, shaken to their foundations by the convulsions of their democratic factions.

Can men who wish to tell the great interests of society, desire an exchange of situation? The triumph of democracy has been complete there for a short space, and to this triumph the most dreadful confusion has succeeded. There it has been proved by evidence of the highest kind, that the exertions of the democrats were produced solely by ambition and avarice. The people are made no happier—no better by these exertions; but are now again dragged forth to their elections to contend for the choice of one demagogue in preference to another: to labor for the destruction of those men who destroyed the federal cause. The leaders of the democrats in those states are seeing fulfilled upon themselves the ancient prophecy. They are scorched with sparks of their own kindling.

### Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30.

We learn from captain Allen, arrived from Amsterdam, that preparations for the invasion of England were making at that place. French troops were embarking on board the Dutch men of war and transports in the Texel. A British squadron of 3 sail of the line, two frigates, and 3 cutter brigs were laying at anchor off the Texel. (New-York pap.)

We congratulate our fellow citizens on the singular and curious fact, that for once all parties in the United States are agreed on one very important point, the language of indignation against Great Britain, and determined resistance to any encroachment on our neutral rights. Different parties may be governed in this instance by different views and motives, but for once their language is uniform. The federalists in perfect consistency with all their principles and measures, both in and out of administration, are still the friends and firm supporters of the rights of commerce, and ready and willing to lend all their aid to its support and protection, by whatever power it is assailed. The democrats appear to hold at present the same language, not we hope from an ancient and inveterate habit of abusing the British government, but from a regard to the honor and security of the country and that general interest, in which they are themselves large partakers.

There appears then in this case no possible reason, why our government cannot hold a language bold, manly & decisive. This is the most favorable opportunity for them to retrieve their suffering reputation from the charge of weakness and pusillanimity, under which it has long labored. Their interest then as individuals, and their duty as magistrates, concur in pointing out the same course of conduct. In the prosecution of measures, moderate and judicious, but at the same time firm and decisive, the federalists will as we most confidently believe, support them from principle. In measures calculated to oppose the encroachments, and obtain redress for the injuries offered us by Great Britain, we presume the democrats will support them from habit, and rooted prejudices against every thing British.

[Boston Gaz.]

Tom Paine, in the concluding part of his late address to the people of Pennsylvania, wherein he recommends the adoption of a new constitution, providing among other equally absurd and mischievous things, that the legislature of the state, shall be comprised in one assembly, quotes the following opinion of Dr. Franklin respecting the propriety or impropriety of two houses negating each other, in justification of his doctrine: "It appears to me," (says the Doctor) "like putting one horse before a cart, and the other behind it, and whipping them both. If the horses are of equal strength the wheels of the cart like the wheels of government, will stand still; and if the horses are strong enough, the cart will be torn to pieces." We do not know whether Paine or his printer has rightly quoted this opinion of Franklin, but if it is to stand as it now does, nothing could have been introduced more fatal to the theory of his one handed assembly, and that the left hand than this very opinion, which he has conjured up from the dry bones of the tomb. There is not a waggoner who travels our public roads, but what would smile at the absurdity of this opinion; as they are daily compelled, in defending steep declivities, either to place a part of their cattle behind, or to chain the fore wheels to prevent a too rapid and

destructive descent of the carriage. Reason, and the common laws of nature, would seem to teach the principles of self preservation; but our modern political philosophers are endeavouring to establish a new order of things, unshackled by the restraints of any kind; man must not only be free, but suffered to push on in the broad road of perfidability, without stopping to view the danger of his descending progress, or the consequences that may result from any action of the mind. (Ibid.)

### FROM THE REPERTORY.

Had the administration of our government continued in the hands of Federalists, the nation would not have been saddled with a debt of 15 millions for the wilds of Louisiana. Under their guidance, instead of losing, we should have saved both our money and our honor. We should not have been placed in our present humiliating condition with one of the most humiliated of the powers of Europe. Our commerce would not have been left to that kind of protection which the enacting of nugatory laws can furnish; it would have been efficiently protected, and no attack upon it would have been suffered with impunity. Our harbors would not have been blockaded by those who "feel power and forget right," whom our tameness more than any thing else has invited to insult us at our very doors. Such an administration would have despised such petty artifices as the present has employed to uphold its popularity. We should not have been cheated with gull-catching terms, instead of being benefitted by services. We should have heard nothing of laws "making provision for the payment of the whole public-debt," an essential feature in which is the liberty of reloading it to an indefinite period. We should not have been amused with "Mediterranean funds," and "specific appropriations" which never are, and never can be adhered to. We should still have been respectable both at home and abroad. Instead of being the scorn of all nations, our power would have been feared and our integrity honored and admired.

### GENOA.

End of the Republic of Genoa, and its incorporation with the empire of France. "C'est ne pas le siecle des Rots," wrote Gustavus III. concerning the age in which he lived! of the present period it may, on the contrary, be said, that it is not the age of republics. The French revolution, anxious to republicanize every state, concluded with the destruction of the most ancient and most respectable commonwealths.

The Republic of Genoa had its origin in the eleventh century, during the turbulent times of the crusades; a still more turbulent period led to its dissolution. The Genoese of the nineteenth century were no longer the people who were masters of the Black sea and its ports; the coasts of the Crimea, Corsica, the greatest part of Sardinia, the islands of Cyprus, Mytilene and Ohio, Montserrat, Monaco, and the coasts of Provence, who maintained with the Venetians a war of 130 years for the Trident of Neptune, and by means of the rich monopoly of the commerce of the Black sea, with which an important branch of the East Indies was united at Cassa, made Constantinople, and a considerable part of Europe dependent upon them. Still it was an important state, with an area of 90 geographical square miles, with a population of upwards of 400,000 inhabitants, with fine harbours. These circumstances had long rendered Genoa a desirable object for France, which in the 15th and 16th centuries, repeatedly reduced this commonwealth.

The French kings, Charles IV, Charles VII, Louis XII, and Francis I. brought Genoa under subjection; but the independent spirit of its inhabitants shook off the French yoke, and often put a bloody period to their dominion. In June, 1805, these once so jealous republicans surrendered their independence as a voluntary sacrifice, and transmitted a request to the emperor Napoleon, that he would unite their country to France.

What in some measure accounts for this political phenomenon, this total subversion of the principle and national character of the Genoese, is the state of extreme decay into which the Republic had fallen since the revolution of June, 1796, and the destruction of the aristocratic constitution, established in the year 1528, by the great naval hero, Andrew Doria, who was the first Doge. The name of the last was Durazzo.

From a New York paper.

### MAMMOTH TREE.

This remarkable tree stands in the town of Jefferson, Cayuga county, on the land

of John Swartwout, Marshal of the district of New York. It measures 47 and an half feet in circumference, and contains a hollow in which at least 17 men can march and stand in a circle. This enormous production of nature is said to be button-wood, and is supposed to have been the habitation of Indians and hunters a number of years ago. Being at first a natural hollow, the inside is probably somewhat improved by art, having, one side open as a door: the largeness of the hollow is astonishing, making quite a large and commodious apartment. What renders this tree the more singular is that it is still green and thrifty, and may continue growing larger for a number of years to come.

### TRIFLING WORLD.

FROM trifle to trifle this volatile age still varies, and nothing but trifles engage; The triflingest fellow is highest preferred; The triflingest madam is still more admired. And still as it trifling of trifling fell short, Things solemn and serious to trifling convert; Their time and their health & money too, And e'en reputation oft-trifle away. Honesty and honor are trifles become, And conscience too, is often trifled quite dumb; The system of morals a trifle they call, And religion is made a grand trifle to all.

### PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from John Norwood, to the subscriber, will be exposed to public auction, on Thursday the 3d of October 1805,

### A Lot of Ground.

Situate on the south side of King Street, extending on said street, 63 feet five inches, and running back 176 feet 7 inches. On said lot are 2 well finished two story frame houses, with the necessary back buildings. A credit of 3, 12, 18 and 24 months, will be allowed, on the purchasers giving their notes, with approved indorsers, negotiable in the bank of Alexandria.

Francis Peyton.

Sept. 30.

The sale of the above property was advertised to take place on Saturday last, but in consequence of the unfavorable weather, it was postponed until Thursday the 3d of October next.

### PUBLIC SALE.

On Wednesday next will be sold on the premises A two-story BRICK HOUSE,

### AND A LOT OF GROUND.

Situate on Water between Franklin & Jefferson Streets. Terms &c. will be made known at the place of Sale.

Philip G. Marsteller.

September.

### NOTICE.

The Partnership of David Cooke, & Co. by contract expires this day—All those indebted to the concern will please pay off their accounts to D. COOKE, in whose name, and for whose account the business will be continued. James Russell, David Cooke.

Sept. 30.

### NOTICE.

THE Common Council will meet on Thursday next, the 3d of October, for the purpose of appointing a Superintendent of the Watch. Applications in writing to be made to the President. Alexandria, September 28

### The Subscriber

HAS FOR SALE AT HIS STORE, Soft-shelled Almonds by the bale or retail. Large Oranges, Limes, Lemons, and excellent Rhode Island Cheefe.

### AND

A General assortment of GROCERIES.

A. WILLIS.

Sept. 27.

### WANTED,

A MALE and FEMALE servant, accustomed to Cooking. Apply to the PRINTER.

September 28.

### JAMES R. RIDDLE,

Has received by the late arrivals at Baltimore, a part of his

### FALL GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

FINE and coarse cloths, flustings, coatings, flannels, baizes, halthecks, kerseys, napped cottons, rose and striped blanket—ALSO—One bale Elegant CARPETING.

All of which being imported direct from the manufactories, will be found proportionably cheap.

September 27.

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Advertisement for James Kennedy, Sen.

**JAMES KENNEDY, SEN.**  
KING-STREET,  
ESPEY'S informs the public that he has received from the U.S. Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York, a fresh assortment of the following

**Valuable Medicines,**  
Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail store.

**TAKE NOTICE**  
That J. Kennedy, Sen. is appointed the only agent for ALEXANDRIA.

**Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,**  
A sovereign remedy for Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Catarrhs, Sore Throat, and approaching Consumptions.

To Parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is perfectly agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the throat, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

**LUTHER MARTIN.**  
Mr. Abijah Henry, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper: he has seen upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints and desires to give this public testimony in favor of his invaluable medicine.

**Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,**

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unwholesome or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life—bad livings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous Disorders,	Violent cramps in the
Consumptions,	Stomach and back,
Lowness of spirits,	Indigestion,
Loss of appetite,	Melancholy,
Impurity of the blood,	Gout in the stomach,
Hysterical affections,	Pains in the limbs,
Inward weakness,	Relaxations,
Seminal weakness,	Involuntary emissions,
Fluorid (or whites),	Obdurate gleet,
Barrenness,	Impotency, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

**HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,**

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsy, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaints than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn, Wythe county, Virginia.

**GENTLEMEN,**

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

**W. WEATHERBURN.**

John Hoover, rope-maker, South Second street, between Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely,

That his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

**JOHN HOOVER.**

Sworn and subscribed before

**EBENEZER FERGUSON, Esq.**

One of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

**HAMILTON'S**

**WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,**

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, to commonly complained of as operating with violence, on the contrary, a particular excellence of this and medly is its being suited to every age and constitution contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent,

so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old should no worms exist in the body, but will, with out pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humors and corruptions; fevers and bilious complaints, and the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on the occasion.

**Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.**

Worms which infect the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Yeres or large round worm, the Alcaides, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short, flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tænia or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the teeth—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fetid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's worm destroying lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and is restored to health and strength a great number when in advanced stages of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

**CASES OF CURES—**  
By Hamilton's  
**WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,**

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain either by letter or personal application.

**TAPE WORM.**

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about twenty months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by his writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite waited rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee, & Co.) but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigor—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice, from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbors, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

**DEAR SIR,**

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try whether by means of this medicine I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon close inspection quite repelled with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly ache, or any other disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the which I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant.

**JOHN MOLTHER.**

**Dr. Hahn's true and genuine German**

**Corn Plaster.**

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

**The genuine Persian Lotion,**

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetter, rings worms, sun burns, prickly heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration

which is essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

**The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.**

This excellent preparation comforts & strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

**Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.**

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, deflections of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

**Tooth Ache Drops.**

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

**The sovereign Ointment for the Itch.**

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety on pregnant women or on infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smell, which attends the application of other remedies.

**The Anodyne Elixir.**

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

**Indian Vegetable Specific.**

A safe and speedy remedy for the venereal disease. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

**Dr. Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.**

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite: to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences; a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness; sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache; and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

Sold likewise by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Rofs and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Frederickburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburgh; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.

September 4. 1802

**Fifty Dollars Reward.**

**R**ANAWAY on Sunday the 15th inst. two young Negro Men: JACK, a very black fellow, about 22 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, stout made, broad face, and a very short thick neck; had on and took with him, one oxburg shirt, fluff coat, cotton do. nankeen pantaloons, and a pair of white kersey do. and a wool hat. He has made some shoes in a very rough manner, and is slow at it.

**PHILIP**, about 20 years old, about 5 feet 7 inches high, stout made, very black, he has not a pleasant look, and when examined about any thing, he is apt to stare one in the face and speak short; he had on an oxburg shirt, roundabout jacket, nankeen pantaloons, and wool hat; the other part of their clothes I cannot describe. I have no doubt but they will change their clothes. They are brothers and will likely keep together if they can.

I will give the above reward for securing them in jail, to that I get them again, or 25 dollars for either of them, and reasonable charges if brought home.

**JAMES HURST.**

Jefferson county (Virginia)

September 26, 1805. } th-m&w3t\*

**PUBLIC SALE.**

**BY** virtue of a deed of trust from

John Norwood, to the subscriber, will be exposed to public auction, on Saturday the 28th of September 1805,

**A Lot of Ground,**

Situate on the south side of King street, extending on said street, 63 feet five inches, and running back 176 feet 7 inches. On said lot are 3 well finished two story frame houses, with the necessary back buildings. A credit of 3, 12, 18 and 24 months, will be allowed, on the purchasers giving their notes, with approved indorsers, negotiable in the bank of Alexandria.

Francis Peyton.

Sept. 6. 1805.

**JOSEPH RIDDLE**  
Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his  
**FALL GOODS;**  
Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax street, and daily expects an additional supply in the United States from Liverpool.  
September 23.

**A NEW NOVEL.**

Just Published, by COTTON and STEWART, and for Sale, at their Store.  
[PRICE ONE DOLLAR 75 CENTS.]

**Fleetwood:**

O R,  
**The NEW MAN OF FEELING.**  
BY WILLIAM GODWIN.  
September 18.

**The Subscriber**

Wishes to RENT or SELL, the following Property, on King-street, viz.

**THE CORNER STORE**, lately occupied by himself—the stand is equal to any in town for a retail store, and will be rented very cheap. Also, the HOUSE lately occupied by Doctor Hall; the house is very convenient and in good repair—this also will be rented a bargain if applied for immediately. For terms, apply to

**THOMAS RICHARDS,**  
or in his absence to Mrs. Hutton, living on the premises.  
An ad 8.

**TO BE LET,**

**The HOUSE** on Fairfax-street now occupied by Mr. James H. Hode. Possession will be given on the first of July. Apply to Mr. JOHN TUCKER, of Alexandria. The vacant LOTS on King, Columbus, and Washington streets; the LOTS on the Mall, lately advertised for sale; or any other Lots belonging to the subscriber, for sale by him, on reasonable terms.  
**STEPHEN COOKE,**  
Leesburg, May 22.

**FOR SALE.**

Five hundred acres of LAND, in the County of Alexandria, and five and a half miles from Alexandria and two from Georgetown, one moiety in Wood and part of that heavily timbered. It abounds in excellent water, and has an extensive view of the neighborhood—from its proximity to the City, Georgetown and Alexandria, with the additional convenience of an abundance of wood, few farms within the District claim a pre-eminence. Upon the First Monday in October, I shall attend on the premises for the purpose of disposing of it, if not sold previous to that time. Should it be more accommodating to those (who wish a country residence during the sickly months,) I will divide it into ten and twenty acre LOTS. Any person wishing to view the Land, by an application to WILLIAM SNELLUM, who lives on it may be gratified. My remoteness and the frequent depredations on the Wood and Timber, are the principal inducements to sell it, not more than one-fifth of the purchase money will be required, and a credit from two to three years will be given for the residue, security by a mortgage, and a forfeiture of the advanced monies, with interest on the sum unpaid, if not punctually and fully discharged.

**G. CHAPMAN.**  
August 17. 23w

**FOR SALE,**

**The FARM on which I live,**  
CONTAINING between 5 and 600 acres of level Land, well adapted in general to receive the Plaster of Paris as a manure—on the post-road from the City of Washington to Port Tobacco, and about 8 miles below Piscataway. On it is every necessary building, plenty of excellent spring water and a pump at the door—fruit trees in abundance and great variety, an excellent kitchen garden, several clover lots, some valuable low meadow ground, and wood and timber to last many years. Persons wishing to purchase, it is presumed will view the premises previous to any contract, and therefore a further description is unnecessary.

If I sell the land, it shall be given up to the purchaser on January next—And previous to that time, I will sell

**All my moveable Property & Crop made, with some few exceptions.**

Being extremely infirm and unable to manage a farm, my object is to retire to some town of the city and spend the remnant of my life.

The terms of sale will be—One third of the purchase money in hand, one third at the end of 12 months from the day of sale, and the remainder one third at the end of two years, with legal interest thereon. Bonds with security, and a lien on the land, will be required.

**George Lee.**  
Charles County, May 4.

**FOR SALE—OR TO LET,**

**THE DWELLING HOUSE** which I now occupy, on Royal-street. As I am going to remove, possession may be had the first day of August.

**JOSEPH SMITH.**  
July 22. 12w

**PRINTED DAILY, BY S. S. SNOWDEN.**

Public Sale

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